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Newest weaves and color effects of imported and domestic silks, made expressly for Franklin Simon & Co.  
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## \$106,000 SENT TO AID ARMENIANS

U. S. Sends \$100,000 for Sufferers in Turkey—\$6,000 Goes to Egypt.

### FRENCH SHIPS SAVE 6,000 FROM CAPTURE

Summoned by Red Cross Flag They Lift Siege Withstood Two Months.

The Armenian atrocities committee, in cooperation with the Committee of Mercy, yesterday cabled \$106,000 to relieve destitute Armenians in Turkey and Egypt. Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey, was the recipient of \$100,000—the first instalment to aid those driven from their homes, and subjected to hardships and torture. The remaining \$6,000 was sent to St. Catherine, Egypt, to aid Armenians stranded there. The sum cabled to Ambassador Mor-

genthau was in response to a message which said that, while \$100,000 would give the relief work a good start, it would not be sufficient for all the aid which must be given the Armenians. He told that the money would be distributed at Komitza, Afana, Tarsus and Lurfa, and through the American Consul at Aleppo.

Officials of the committee believe the sum sent yesterday will save many lives and save the situation for the Armenians in Turkey by turning the tide in their favor, although they realize it is not enough to meet this need that exists there.

Mr. Morgenthau advised the committee that 6,000 Armenians had fled from Antioch villages to Port Said, where they were rescued by French cruisers after defending their homes for two months against violent Turkish attacks. Children were born on their flight, he said, and the survivors were utterly destitute when a pastor raised a Red Cross flag, which was seen by a schooner, and the people were saved. Most of them were women, he explained, and a large number of the people were sick. The British authorities have provided food and shelter, and the \$6,000 is to be used to furnish clothing.

William H. Hamilton, secretary of the Committee of Mercy, cabled the committee yesterday that the Armenian refugees were beginning to trickle into Greece with Greek survivors, whose ill treatment by the Turks made relief immediate and necessary.

Contributions for the Committee of Mercy are being received by August Belmont, the treasurer, at 200 Fifth Avenue. Aid for the Armenian atrocities committee should be sent to Charles R. Crane, at 70 Fifth Avenue.

### WANT POPE A SOVEREIGN

Bavarian Diet Members Seek Territorial Independence for Pontif.

Amsterdam, Oct. 8.—The Financial Committee of the Bavarian Diet, it is asserted in a telegram from Munich, has discussed problems connected with the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church. It was pointed out, the telegram states, that it was necessary to obtain territorial independence and complete sovereignty for the Pope without re-establishing a Papal state, but no solution was offered.

About 60 per cent of the population of Bavaria is Roman Catholic, but there have been no previous dispatches to indicate what prompted the discussion at this time by the Diet committee on the Pope's temporal status.

### WAR PLANT FOR CANADA

Government Ordnance Factory Foretold by Lloyd George Embassy.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
Montreal, Oct. 8.—The arrival of two experts on ammunition and the establishment of an ordnance factory by the Canadian government were foretold by D. A. Thomas, representative of David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, at a dinner given by Canadian manufacturers this afternoon. The experts are Sir Frederick Donaldson, who resigned his post at Woolwich Arsenal to help Lloyd George, and Lionel Hitchens, of Cammell, Laird & Co., who will confer with the shell committee. After they reach here big orders are expected.

Mr. Thomas said that he would like to see an ordnance plant established under Dominion control, but Sir Frederick Donaldson would like to tell whether big guns of the right kind could be manufactured here for use in the present war.

### AMERICAN ACTOR KILLED

Harold Chapin Meets Death in Battle in France.

London, Oct. 7.—Harold Chapin, an American actor, dramatist and stage manager, has been killed in action in France.

Harold Chapin was born in the United States in 1866, and made his first appearance on the stage at Stratford-Avon in 1893, taking the part of young Marcus in "Coriolanus." For several years while still attending school in England he played children's parts, and later toured England with stock companies.

Mr. Chapin had been the stage manager for numerous well known productions. He was the author of "Augustus in Search of a Father," "The Marriage of Columbus," and other plays.

### FILIPINOS PLAN WILSON GIFT

Start Collection to Send Wedding Present to President.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
Manila, Oct. 8.—News of President Wilson's engagement has aroused intense interest among Filipinos. As soon as it was received, a movement was begun to send a wedding present. What the gift will be is not yet known, but the collection is growing rapidly, and it is believed a large sum will be raised. Contributors have been heard from throughout the islands.

## RUSSIANS HOLD LINE AT DVINSK

Von Hindenburg Fails to Progress in Thrust for Dvina.

### MUD AGAIN HALTS ARMIES' MOVEMENTS

Offensive Cannot Be Renewed Until Winter Hardens Polish Ground.

London, Oct. 8.—The renewed German offensive in Russia has not yet materialized. Field Marshal von Hindenburg several times has shown signs of developing a big attack against Dvinsk, but beyond gaining a few yards of trenches he has made no progress, while from that region right down to Galicia the Austro-Germans have been engaged in meeting strong Russian attacks.

With Polish mud again clogging the armies it is doubtful whether either side will be able to make an important move for some weeks. But winter, with its hard, frozen ground is expected to bring a renewal of the offensive by one side or the other.

The heaviest fighting is in the neighborhood of Dvinsk, to the south of which the Germans have had some success. On the whole, however, the Russians have been able to withstand their assaults.

The Germans have succeeded in crossing the Villya north of Smorgon, enabling them to co-ordinate their forces north and south of this point.

Concentration of considerable German forces in the vicinity of Tarnopol, in Galicia, about twenty-five miles south of the frontier, is believed here to be due to political conditions in the Balkans, rather than to an intention of menacing Kiev. Comparative quiet prevails throughout the southern fighting area.

Refugees continue to pour into Petrograd at the rate of several thousand daily. A feeding station established by British charities in the Petrograd station of the railroad from Warsaw cares for hundreds daily. A Russian dignitary, on making a complimentary visit to this station, asked for Lady Georgiana Buchanan, wife of the British Ambassador, who is in charge of this work. He was conducted to an improvised bath room and found her on her knees, wrapped in a long apron and her sleeves rolled up. She was washing babies of the refugees.

The municipal pawn shop at Riga has been removed in the course of the evacuation by the civilian authorities. Inasmuch as borrowers are unable to obtain the articles they have pledged they are not required to pay interest.

### GERMAN OFFICIAL

The statement issued by the German War Office says:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Russian attacks north of Kosjany and south of Lake Wiszniew were repulsed.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The situation is unchanged.

Army group of General von Linsingen: Russian posts near Nevel and Omyt, southwest of Pinsk, were driven off. Our attack in the region of Zartortsk is making progress. German troops of the army of Count Bothmer repulsed several Russian attacks.

### AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL

The communication issued at Vienna says:

The enemy yesterday attacked on the whole East Galicia and Volhynian front with strong forces and an abundance of ammunition, but his attacks were unsuccessful.

On the Bessarabian frontier, on the heights north of the Dniester, and on the Stripa River, Russian storming columns collapsed before they reached our entanglements.

Northwest of Tarnopol the Russians penetrated our trenches at two points, but this morning they were repulsed by newly arrived German and Austro-Hungarian reinforcements.

There is very violent fighting south of Olyka. North and northeast of Kolki our counter attacks have progressed and we have taken the village of Riasovo and Galacz.

The total number of Russian prisoners taken during the fighting of October 6 and 7 in the Volhynian territory is about 4,000. The enemy suffered very heavy casualties.

### FRENCH OIL MEN STRIKE

Ugly Scandal Likely to Grow Out of Traffic With Switzerland.

Marseilles, Oct. 8.—Coopers employed at a large oil establishment here have gone on strike against the shipment of abnormal quantities of oil to Switzerland, declaring they refuse to be accomplices in what really is a traffic with a nation at war with France.

Statistics show that exports of vegetable oils to Switzerland from Marseilles have increased 34 per cent, and of edible vegetable fats 131 per cent, since the beginning of the war. Vast quantities of machine oil also are shipped from America to Switzerland through Marseilles.

The traffic assumed such proportions that it was drawn to the attention of Finance Minister Ribot, who is considering means of stopping what he believes a source of supply for Germany. The coopers' strike, it is believed here, will bring to a head what threatens to develop into an ugly scandal.

### GERMANS EXPEL AMERICAN

Louisville Authorizes Sent to Prison on Unknown Charge.

Geneva, Oct. 8.—Mrs. Merriet Hildebrandt, of Louisville, authoress and editor of a woman's magazine, had an unpleasant experience recently in Germany, where she went to arrange for conferences in connection with her work.

On reaching the German frontier, Mrs. Hildebrandt said, she was arrested on a charge that was not made known to her and sent to a cell in the Lorrach prison. She was then taken to Lindau prison, whence, after twenty-four hours, she was removed in the middle of the night to Munich, where the commanding officer decided that she should be expelled. She was escorted to the frontier and warned not to enter Germany again.

Mrs. Hildebrandt returned to Geneva. She has sent a strong protest to Washington through Pleasant A. Stovall, American Minister to Switzerland.

## FRANCE MOBILIZES MONSTER AIR FLEET

Battle Planes, Thirty Feet High, Cruiser, Scout and Torpedo Craft, Ready to Attack Foe with Heavy Guns.

Paris, Oct. 8.—A huge aerial fleet, formed in divisions and squadrons, with battle aeroplanes, cruiser aeroplanes, scouts and torpedo planes, all armored heavily and carrying 3-inch cannon and rapid-fire guns, has been made possible through the remarkable development of military aviation in France.

The French government permitted today the first inspection of its new fleet of aeroplanes, when the large and small types of the new battle planes maneuvered high in the air, firing round after round from their 3-inch rifles while they soared, looped and darted about.

The Minister of War, Alexandre Millerand, assigned two military experts of the staff of the aviation service—Captain de la Fargue and Lieutenant Parut—to conduct the correspondence to the place where the new fleet of battle craft had been assembled, and later to the aviation school, where 100 military aviators were learning to navigate the new craft.

Battle Planes 30 Feet High. The aviation field is a vast inclosure, ten times the size of Belmont Park. As the correspondents entered a monster battle plane loomed up, thirty feet high, with several planes stretching 130 feet across. Further back was ranged the fleet of battle aeroplanes and scout planes. They were formed like a battalion, twenty planes in a row across the front and ten deep. Their huge wings made a front half a mile wide.

The battle planes and all the cruisers were armed heavily. Each carried a 3-inch cannon and rapid-fire gun. The huge battle plane was the center of attention. The correspondents said that it was the first actual aerial dreadnought. This monster carries a crew of twelve men, with two cannon on the wings throwing 3-inch steel projectiles. Three aerial flights have been made, demonstrating that it has the steadiness of an ordinary biplane. The big craft is ready for the battle line.

The armored cruiser aeroplanes were

then brought out and put through tests high in the air. They are small biplanes of high power. Each is armed with a cannon and is capable of rising almost vertically from the ground at a speed of ninety miles an hour. Captain Frantz and Operators Mondelli and Mallard made successive flights in cruisers, rising from the ground at an angle of 60 degrees.

The steady roar of the 3-inch rifles continued as the cruisers circled far above. Mallard was the most daring operator. He fired his big gun while plunging from side to side and dropping rapidly, imitating the manoeuvres carried out while engaging an enemy.

Many of these battle cruisers are ready. Several recently carried out a night bombardment far back of the German line. During the Champagne engagement these cruisers hit a German balloon, which exploded in a mass of flames.

This, however, was only the initial trial. The battle planes and cruisers are soon to begin movements in large squadrons, both offensive and defensive. They are to attack the German lines of communication, particularly the railway junctions, with the object of cutting off supplies and spreading demoralization behind the front.

Nine Aeroplanes in a Squadron. Each squadron will consist of nine aeroplanes, including one battle plane, two battle cruisers and six scout planes. The complement for a squadron will be more than fifty officers and men, for the operation of the aeroplanes and their transportation on lorries drawn by automobiles.

The commandant of the aviation school, Captain Pegout, said that about 100 military aviators were under instruction. This is only one of many schools which are turning out trained aviators.

Captain Pegout said that non-commissioned officers and soldiers were proving capable operators of fighting machines after one month's instruction. These schools are equipping thousands for the work of the new and terrible aerial warfare.

Plot to Crown Yuan Thwarted. Daring Dives Leave Pursuers Amazed and "Leery."

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)  
Pittsburg, Oct. 8.—Lieut. William Thaw, the Pittsburgh aviator, who is with the Foreign Legion on the French front, tells of a thrilling experience with five German airmen the day before the beginning of the Allied offensive two weeks ago. In a letter to his father, Benjamin Thaw, he says:

"The other day I ran across five German machines laying for me at 2,500 metres over where I pass every morning. I tried to outclimb them, but one son-of-a-gun on a tiny biplane, the fastest machine I ever saw in the air, was catching me from behind. So I turned on him and dove so steeply that the oiling system of my left-hand motor went on the bum and flooded the motor. The Boche was either scared to death or badly hit, for he bent it straight down."

"But there was little Willie all alone against four Germans with only one motor, and twenty kilometres from our lines. But the Boches were kind of leery by this time, and very politely escorted me, two on each side, but well out of range, back to our lines. One, however, tried to cut off my retreat almost over our head, but still being well above him, I was able to give him a couple of dozen bullets from our trusty gun (made in U. S. A.), and then went home as fast as I could."

"A lieutenant of the 6th Dragoons, who was in our trenches, says he saw the Boche fall 'en masse' just behind the German lines."

### LIBERTY HOPE POLAND'S LIFE

Enables Her to Stand War's Terrors, Says Letter of Gratitude.

A letter from Dombrowska Gornicza, which has reached the American Polish Relief Committee from Poland, reads: "May God bless you, brothers and sisters on the other side of the ocean, for the sympathy you are showing us. Your kind acts prove that our people, despite adversities and persecutions, have not lost the feeling of unity."

"By sending us clothing and food you show us that you are with us in our present struggle. We are living through very hard times, but we believe the bodies of our sons and fathers and brothers killed in the war will serve as the foundation of the sacred edifice of free Poland. This hope alone sustains us."

### RUSSIAN OFFICIALS ARRIVE

Steamship Czar Brings Four on Government Mission.

Several representatives of the Russian government are in the city on official business and are making their headquarters at the Hotel Vanderbilt. Among those who arrived in New York yesterday on board the steamship Czar were P. A. Mersoff, S. J. Goviloff, A. Bakhanoff, Anatole Isasseff and Guye Allan.

Princess Hawanansalea, of Honolulu, is at the Vanderbilt, having just returned from visiting the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

### DUTCH CLAIMS LIKE THOSE IN THE FRYE CASE REJECTED

The Hague, Oct. 8.—A private dispatch received in The Hague says the Supreme Prize Court in Berlin has rejected all claims in connection with the sinking of the Dutch steamer Maria in the South Atlantic last year by the German cruiser Karlsruhe. This finding confirms the decision of the Hamburg Prize Court, which declared it was almost impossible to prove what constituted provisional contraband.

The grain cargo of the Maria belonged to a private milling company in Ireland. The court considers that the grain might have been sold to the British government.

The case of the Maria is similar to that of the American ship William P. Frye, sunk by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

### SWEDEN WANTS TO AVOID WAR

Militarists Don't Represent Nation, Socialist Leader Says.

### BUT CIRCUMSTANCES MAY START FIGHT

Britain's Trade Stand and Finn Influence Two Important Factors.

Stockholm, Sept. 20.—There is only one combination of circumstances which is likely to draw Sweden into the war, in the opinion of Hjalmar Branting, leader of the Socialist party and the most likely candidate for Premier at the next election.

"If the English-Swedish trade negotiations fall through," said Mr. Branting, "and at the same time trouble should arise in Finland, the situation produced by these two misfortunes would be alarming. It would then be impossible to restrain the pro-German element in this country from rushing into war. This element is numerically small, but it is powerful beyond its numbers. We must not ignore the possibility of such a catastrophe, and I cannot help viewing the situation with grave apprehension."

"I still have hope that the difficulty with England will be satisfactorily settled, and the possibility that the Germanophile interests in Finland will stir up trouble is, I think, a remote one. I do not, therefore, consider this prospect of war particularly threatening at the present time, but it is distinctly within the range of possibilities."

### Socialists Want Peace

"You know, of course, that my party in Sweden stands almost unanimously for peace. A few days ago, three of our members were accused of authorship in the war book and voted out of the party, but these were almost isolated examples. They do not in any sense represent the spirit of the party. I cannot help feeling that our misunderstanding with England might have been settled some time ago, if it had not been for the fact that the Swedish members of the commission

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have been a little too theoretical in their views. The English members have presented a practical issue and we have answered by references to our traditional rights as an independent nation."

"We have argued that Sweden has a right to carry on an uninterrupted trade with another neutral country like America. Of course, in theory, Sweden has such a right, but some of us are forgetting that this is not an ordinary situation which can be settled by considerations which would hold in times of peace. England is plainly interfering with our sovereign rights, but so is Germany, and if we are to take action against every nation that has in this war committed offences against Sweden we must fight the whole world. We have protested against England's interference with our imports, and that is as far as we should go. I am sure that the Swedish point of view in the whole matter has been too narrow a one."

### Treat Both Sides Alike

"The Swedish government has played absolutely square on the question of the transit of supplies to the Allies and Germany. She has held firmly to the strictly neutral position of treating both sides alike, without favoritism. But the trouble has come through the illicit commerce which has gone on between this country and Germany—trade forbidden by the government and which the government has done all in its power to prevent. By means of falsified certificates and the other subterfuges commonly used, Swedish traders have done a tremendous secret business with Germany."

"I don't mean to say that our Swedish traders are either more or less honest than those of other nations, but there are enough dishonest traders everywhere who will yield to the temptation of great profits held out to them. Most people do not realize how great this illicit business has been. I do not refer to open smuggling, but to the misuse of guarantees, etc. Every conceivable substance has crept into Germany in this way—most of all, perhaps, copper. In the ordinary way I do not think Sweden has been of material assistance to Germany during this war, but in this secret way Germany has received a great deal."

"Concerning the war talk which one hears so much nowadays, the war element in Sweden does not represent the nation. Not even the Conservative party itself wants war. I have recently spoken with the Premier and the Foreign Minister, and they are both inclined to discountenance the work of the extreme activists who have been spreading war propaganda."

### Plan No Blow at Russia

"The Swedish nation is still inflamed against Russia for the espionage and diplomatic scandals which she has been guilty of in this country, but it is only a small element that believes that we ought now to strike against Russia, taking advantage of her misfortunes and forgetting that we would have to reckon with her later."

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Today the Last Day of the Sale of

Men's Shoes at 20% Discount

Newest Fall and Winter Styles just from the makers

60 Styles of Men's \$4 to \$8 Shoes at the 20% Discount, are \$3.20 to \$6.40

Sweden was prepared to make any concessions in the trade dispute with England. It has been persistently rumored in Stockholm that on the return of the English commissioners and the resumption of the conference Sweden would be forced by her serious shortage of coal to waive the principle of free